

LEO XIII.'S LONG CAPTIVITY.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS PRISONER WITHIN THE VATICAN.

What constitutes the constraint that is put upon the Pope—the theory of the temporal and the spiritual power—contrast between France's treatment of the Church and Germany's—Leo's desire for the Union of All the Churches Against the Free Thinkers.

ROME, March 4.—Yesterday's great festival was held to mark the close of the Pontifical jubilee of Leo XIII., who was elected on Feb. 20, 1878, and crowned on the March 3 following, twenty-five years ago. One episode of the coronation is striking. In the middle of the ceremony some lighted tapers were presented to the Pope at the end of the stick, with the remark: "Sic transit gloria mundi," thus passing the glory of his reign. He sees its glory pass like a shadow.

Until Pius IX. St. Peter alone had reigned for twenty-five years, the term Leo XIII. has just reached. Among his predecessors, Pius VI. and Pius VII. came nearest to it, missing by only a few months the term which is used in the formula for wishing a long reign to Popes. St. Peter was crowned head downward. Pius VI. died at Valence on the Rhone as the prisoner of Bonaparte. Pius VII. was the prisoner of Napoleon I. at Savona. Pius IX., after being deposed of the States of the Church, died in his prison of the Vatican. Leo XIII. has never left that prison from the time he was elected and crowned.

That great palace filled with works of art is a prison? Well, what is Leo XIII.'s position? The heads of States accredited their Ambassadors to him and he accredits his to them, and in Catholic countries, in the French Republic, as in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, his Ambassadors have precedence over other Ambassadors. He is, therefore, the head of a State like the King of Italy or the President of the Swiss Confederacy, the President of the United States or the German Emperor, the President of the French Republic or the Czar and has the preeminence shown by the rank of his Ambassadors.

Now the King of Italy has made the capital of the States of the Church his own and fields in it the sovereign power, so that if Leo XIII. had to exercise that power were it even only for his own personal security, he could not do so, but would be obliged to have recourse to him who does exercise it in fact, and that recourse would become little by little an acknowledgment of the power of the person who has dispossessed him and a renunciation of his own power. For that reason Leo XIII. never leaves the Vatican, where this danger is restricted as much as is possible and he is a prisoner through his condition as much and more than Pius VI. and Pius VII. were through the caprice of a despot.

However beautiful it may be a place is always a prison when you cannot leave it and when you have completed your ninety-third year, as Leo XIII. now has, that prison is a tomb. The last time that Leo XIII. designed to receive me he seemed so frail that the wish for "the years of Peter" would have seemed a mockery. But he is always very active in memory and intelligence. As he has always loved politics, diplomacy, philosophy and letters in the service of the church, he may be pictured bending unwearily over the Papal chancery, composing, between two moves, a Latin sonnet to which he will give the finishing touches in walking around his little vineyard in the Vatican gardens. Old age has put an end to these modest pleasures of former days.

But old age does not prevent him from upholding vigorously the two acts of his pontificate which have aroused so many controversies: first, the repetition of the precept of submission to established powers, formulated by the founder of the Church, "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," and unto God the things that are God's," a precept recalled to all the faithful, and in particular to the Irish, the Carlists, the German Centre and the Poles; and, second, the obligation imposed on the French faithful to adhere to the Republic.

The Church is no religion limited to a single nation and isolating that nation from others, as is the case, for instance, with Judaism, from which it sprang; it is an international, universal religion, teaching to all men, black and white, yellow and olive, the same faith and the same morality in order to make them better, to bring them closer together and to raise them toward their common Creator. It must deal, too, with all political systems and it renders unto Caesar what is Caesar's, that is to say, it has placed on its faithful

the injunction to submit to these governments, whether monarchical or republican, absolute or modified, aristocratic or democratic, in short, whatever they may be; and when that formula was first expressed Caesar's name was Tiberius.

This submission to established power is, in the first place, a demonstration that such powers have nothing to fear of the Church, which gives them, rather, more perfect subjects, and it is, secondly, a tribute to men's liberty, since the Church holds aloof from their institutions. It is founded, in fact, on the distinction between the temporal power and the spiritual power. Then why does the Church meet with so many obstacles and so much opposition from the governments of all times, of all countries and of all kinds? In the first place because the distinction of temporal and spiritual, very clear in theory, is by no means so clear in practical application, every one putting his own interpretation on it. Then because although human personality gains in liberty and in dignity through having a spiritual and a temporal head, neither of which is its complete master, between which it grows and develops, governments are jealous of the moral force, which they would like to control in order to rule their subjects.

I simply explain the theory. I shall not apply it to the two acts of Leo XIII. above all that relating to France, for it would be unbecoming on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the august Pope's coronation and may be inappropriate in the crisis through which the Church is passing in France. I shall merely state the problem.

If it had been possible by some miracle to weld all the elements of opposition into a constitutional opposition and to persuade the country that this opposition was constitutional and had no other object than to give the republic a conservative and liberal policy, and one, from that point of view, that was well disposed to the Church, the opposition would have been freer in its action and able to do more. But what is there of making monarchical brains republican and of persuading the country that they have become republican? A country that wakes up from a thousand years of monarchy only gets rid of monarchy slowly, and now 110 years after the monarchy has fallen for the first time, the republicans themselves cannot conceive of the republic save with monarchical institutions, while the constitution of their republic has been framed by the monarchists on the pattern of the monarchy which they would have established if they had been able to.

Really, during Leo XIII.'s pontificate the opposition has been neither constitutional nor unconstitutional; it has always been mixed and as difficult to keep in order on the constitutional side as on the other. It is idle to discuss two policies which stifled each other in embryo. That, moreover, is but one side of the question, and if Leo XIII. has shown more care for the French Republic than the Gospel precept required, it was, with other reasons that every one knows on account of a trait that is peculiar to him and less known.

As his lofty mind takes pleasure in general views and distant prospects, and as he has the wise man's doubts about all things human, Leo XIII. has always had two dominant ideas: first, the reunion of the Christian Churches, and first of all the Eastern Churches, to the Church of Rome, whose branches they are, torn off by the storms of the centuries, which the storm of free thinking, more penetrating than the others and more disintegrating for them all, should bring together under his protection for the preservation of Christian civilization; and second, the thought that the French Republic might spread beyond its boundaries and that the Church should make ready for a new order of things. His encyclical on the workmen has that tendency.

In 1789 the English parliamentary system was 500 years old and had taken no hold on Europe, not even on France, and it has not taken a hundred years for France to carry even to the Oriental ends of that same Europe the Parliamentary system, which the Revolution gave her. The peculiarity of the French spirit is expansion. If the republic is not a model of good government, if it is even the opposite, that is no reason why the republic should not have the French faithful to adhere to the Republic.

The Church is no religion limited to a single nation and isolating that nation from others, as is the case, for instance, with Judaism, from which it sprang; it is an international, universal religion, teaching to all men, black and white, yellow and olive, the same faith and the same morality in order to make them better, to bring them closer together and to raise them toward their common Creator. It must deal, too, with all political systems and it renders unto Caesar what is Caesar's, that is to say, it has placed on its faithful

the same fate as the parliamentary system, for evil is even more contagious than good. Thus is explained the favor that Leo XIII. has always shown to the French Republic, which on its side returns it with an ingratitude that neither extraordinary embassies nor its Gobelin tapestries can conceal.

On the other hand, France's conqueror, Protestant Germany, has rendered to Leo XIII. the homage that could best please him in his Vatican prison. By selecting him as the arbitrator in her dispute with Spain about the Caroline Islands, Germany admitted that he is not a kind of honorary sovereign, but that he is one of the sovereigns in fact and one of the Powers. In giving him the title "Your Majesty," Herr von Bismarck, then the arbiter of Europe, brought out the temporal side of his sovereignty. In starting from his embassy to the Holy See in order to pay his visit to the Vatican, Emperor Wilhelm II. emphasized in an even more marked manner that the temporal sovereignty of Leo XIII. is something rather than abolished, and that it constitutes a question that is reserved.

The German Empire is politic in thus cultivating the Church to which a third of its subjects adhere; while the French Republic follows vain theories in persecuting that Church, of which it is the chief power, which gives it its character, its past and its rank in the world. The Church has no territory or railroad or taxes or fortunes, armies or fleets, and its head is an old man of 84 years, bent, dried up, a white-clad skeleton, but with the inquisitiveness and the boldness of a young man in the development of ideas and of things, and desirous to march at the head of them; and as the Church has already buried many empires and kingdoms which thought to destroy it, it may be believed that the Church will yet be able to give absolute to some governments more. INKONITO.

TILLMAN'S TRIAL NEXT MONTH.

Case Will Probably Be Heard in Columbia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 28.—The trial of James H. Tillman, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, for the murder of N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, will probably begin in Columbia on April 13. Solicitor Thurmond, the chief prosecutor, announced to-day that the State was prepared to go to trial, and while the counsel for Tillman had made no statement of their plans, it is understood that the case will be called at the April term. There was talk of obtaining a change of venue to some other county, but this will hardly be allowed, and in fact it is said that Tillman prefers to have the case heard in Columbia.

Tillman is still in jail and he is chafing under the restraint of prison bars. Members of his family have called frequently to see him. The most significant visit was that of Senator Tillman, who went from Washington to have a talk with his nephew. It is said that the differences between them have been adjusted and the feeling is that Senator Tillman will do what he can to secure the acquittal of the younger Tillman. His efforts in this direction will be confined, however, to consultation with the lawyers in outlining a plan of defence.

EXPLOSION IN DESERTED STORE.

Owner Has Disappeared and a Woman Neighbor Is Also Missing.

Some kind of explosion set fire yesterday to a vacant drug store at 1271 Park avenue, formerly run by Max Rosenbaum. When the firemen of Engine Company 35 arrived they found the store locked and a Sheriff's notice on the door.

The door was smashed in and the fire put out in a few minutes. Fireman Lear, in adjusting a snap which connects the pole of the engine to the collar of one of the horses, fell and the engine passed over him. He escaped with a few slight bruises. Rosenbaum has not been at his store since last Monday and the neighbors said yesterday that since he left a woman in the house which adjoins the drug store left her home suddenly last Wednesday and has not been seen since.

Pays Up Back Carfare.

An envelope containing two one-dollar bills addressed to "Young, Hudson and Hoboken Trolley Company," was received at the office of the North Jersey Street Railway Company in Jersey City. General Manager David Young said he guessed somebody who had been in the habit of dodging conductors on trolley cars wanted to ease his conscience.

FIGHT FOR TROUSERS LOST.

AMATEUR COMEDY CLUB GETS A NEW PLAY.

The Women Who Were to Act in "The Amazons" Had Selected a Substitute for Knickerbockers, but Not "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" Yet.

The Amateur Comedy Club is to perform "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" at the Carnegie Lyceum next week and thus close its season. The use of R. C. Carton's play is a departure from the original intention of the club that was not accomplished without some discussion. For it was at first decided by the executive committee of the club that Pinner's comedy "The Amazons" should be played at the last performance of the season.

The Amateur Comedy Club is the most fashionable of the amateur organizations of New York. Among the well-known amateurs who have appeared with it regularly are Edward F. Coward, Evert J. Wendell, Mrs. James D. Livingston, Miss George Shippen and Mrs. Albert Gallatin. Pinner's play deals with the adventure of three young women who have been reared as boys by their mothers. They are very athletic, usually dress in knickerbockers and lead in their secluded homes the same lives that three boys of their age would.

It had never before happened that any play selected by the Comedy Club for performance had required any of its women characters to dress as men. Such an innovation had never before been contemplated. Even the fact that they might wear loose knickerbockers did not make the costume seem any more appropriate. The committee in charge of the rehearsal refused to proceed in the matter until the executive committee which had selected the play reconsidered its action in recommending a drama that required the women to appear in men's dress.

The executive committee reported that the matter had been duly considered, and that Pinner's comedy had not been recommended until it had been ascertained that the women members of the club had no objection to appearing in the necessary dress.

The opposition to the play soon manifested itself so strongly that the executive committee felt compelled to reconsider its action. Some of the members were

uncompromisingly opposed to the play and "The Amazons" was dropped and "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" was substituted. The fact that the three women who would naturally have played the roles acted first at the Lyceum by George, Chrysan, Bessie Tyne and Isabel Irving, said one of the club members yesterday, "were willing to wear the costumes they had designed as a generous substitute for boys' dress, seemed in the minds of many persons sufficient justification for the committee in choosing the play. But the opposition to the wearing of any costume that might seem like men's dress proved too strong and the Pinner comedy had to be given up. It was proposed that the women wear golf skirts but that was impracticable as it robbed the scenes of all their point."

TO CLEAN UP PHILADELPHIA.

Premiere of Mayor-Elect Weaver, Just Back From Europe.

John Weaver, Mayor-elect of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday from Southampton aboard the American liner Philadelphia. He will assume office on April 6, after resigning as District Attorney. He said: "I certainly shall try to clean up the city. In my office as Mayor I shall make use of information I have obtained as District Attorney."

Mr. Weaver started for his home on the 10 o'clock Pennsylvania train.

The new circular of Teachers' College, Columbia University, will announce a new course in the history and principles of education and methods of teaching to be given jointly next year by President Butler of Columbia and Dean Russell of Teachers' College. Dr. Butler's course will be given on Wednesday afternoons so the public school teachers may attend.

Gen. Bates Succeeds Gen. MacArthur.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Major Gen. J. C. Bates, until recently commander of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, to-day succeeded Major-General MacArthur as commander of the Department of the Lakes of the United States Army with headquarters in Chicago. Gen. MacArthur has been appointed commander of the Department of California.

Bishop Cony's New Charge.

The bulls assigning Bishop Cony, the retiring rector of the Catholic University, to the see of Los Angeles were received at the Apostolic Delegation yesterday. It is believed that the pallium will be conferred upon him at the same time that it is given to Archbishop Farley of New York and Archbishop Quigley of Chicago.

A HELDIE UP-TO-DATE.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay's "Gabrielle" a Current Literary Product.

As queer a product of a woman's pen as we have seen in many a day appears in the April number of the North American Review. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay's "Gabrielle: A Drama" is clever in many ways, and is interesting besides as showing what impression the literature and ideas of former days make on the mind of the intelligent American woman of the twentieth century. Mrs. Mackay has been reading "The Letters of Heloise and Abelard"; she has arranged what she has drawn from them into the form of a dialogue. Though in the table of contents the piece is "a drama" and it is divided into three acts, the author more properly calls it a "drama," and a drama it is, not altogether pleasant or useful, coming after a not wholly digested intellectual feast.

There are but three speakers, who, despite the change of names, are without disguise, Abelard, Heloise and Canon Fulbert. The last named is superfluous; like the howitzer in Mark Twain's version of the story, he simply goes off. Gabrielle and Theophilus, that is to say, Heloise and Abelard, discuss the questions of "Love for love's sake" and "Truth for truth's sake" in one scene after another, regardless of time or place.

The scene is put in the eleventh century. The anachronisms that startle the reader at first will soon be forgiven, for the author's interest is clearly in the arguments entirely. "A well lined with books" in a private scholar's house would have been remarkable in those days, and we fancy that the picture of Olaf's discipline and Church government before a local day, than that of Pope like Heloise, while "France and Germany, Spain and Italy" would have been hard to find in 1100 as the political bodies that Mrs. Mackay imagines.

Trifles of fact, however, are lost sight of in the remarkable language used by the two philosophic lovers. Mrs. Mackay has read them and works of modern philosophy as well as the "Letters." A Heloise who talks of "the Cosmos" and an Abelard who speaks of "the Church of Rome" may surprise, but perhaps not so much.

is caused by the very colloquial English with which they intersperse their philosophical thoughts. "You are a strange combination," says Theophilus, "a pair sort of a woman I should by to show you love to sacrifice your career," and "I shall not be your legal wife," says Gabrielle. As in the original, Mrs. Mackay's Heloise is by far the more manly of the pair, weaklings and waverers like Abelard are much the same in all ages. In Gabrielle, however, we have an entirely novel Heloise. She is short, up-to-date, woman's-club, woman's rights American who discusses her sentiments, her social relations and all sorts of modern ideas logically and rationally. A curious juxtaposition of twentieth-century views with medieval romance and Jean Jacques Rousseau sentiment.

BOOKKEEPER \$10,000 SHORT.

Worthless of the Shawnee-Shaker Bank.

David McWhorter, who had been employed as a bookkeeper by the Shawnee-Shaker Milk Company and who lives at 414 East Fifty-sixth street, was up for examination in the Toronto police court yesterday on a charge of appropriating \$10,000 which was given to him to deposit in the bank for the company.

When he was arrested he was admitted to \$2,000 bail. Alfred H. Ward, the captain of the company, told Magistrate Vincent yesterday that an apparent shortage of \$10,000 had been discovered in the bookkeeping accounts and he asked that the law be enforced. The Magistrate increased the bail to \$10,000, when the case was adjourned to April 3.

"Bumming" Clerks Begotten.

City Collector Edward Fry of Jersey City issued an order yesterday that all clerks at the windows of the City Hall should be drawn during working hours to prevent their clerks from "bumming" at every collecting clerk that passed.

Friedrich Overcomes a Pious Prejudice.

Proceedings in the Jefferson County police court were temporarily suspended yesterday when Jack Morris, the Kansas Friedlander, appeared to prosecute Morris, his valet, for stealing five diamond rings. Morris was held.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow A Special Offering of Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Black and Blue Etamines, Blouse Coat, entire suit trimmed with taffeta, silk-lined throughout, \$21.50
Real value \$30.00

Silk Departments
2,850 Yds. COLORED SATIN LIBERTY, in the most desirable shades, 50¢
1,475 Yds. LYONS BLACK TAFFETAS, 23 inches wide, superior quality, 69¢

Dress Fabrics
A large offering of 3,500 Yds.
IMPORTED NUN'S VEILINGS, 44 inches wide in Royal and Navy Blue, Light Gray, Tan, White and Cream, also
IMPORTED MISTRAL STAMINES, 44 inches wide, in the newest shades and black
Another very desirable collection of Best Quality FRENCH PRINTED CHALLIES in polka dots and other new designs, on navy blue, black and light grounds, Value 50c & 60c yd

Fine White Goods
Exceptionally large assortments of Nainsooks, Batistes, Organzies, Piques, Dimities, Lawns, Tuckings and Mercerized Waistings, also Embroidered Piques, Swisses and Plumettes, And in addition will place on sale

To-morrow
3,500 Yds. Corded Muslins and Reversed Dimities, Value 15c yd 8¢
4,000 Yds. Mercerized Brocades and Barathea in striped and figured effects, Value 38c yd 25¢

Parasols Exceptionally Priced
OF RICH FANCY SILKS; also English Cloth Coaching Parasols, in plain colors, \$2.95
OF POMPADOUR AND HALF-TONE SILKS, plain and checked, exclusive designs, \$3.75 and \$4.95

Also a large display of street and carriage parasols of foreign and domestic manufacture showing new and exclusive materials and handles: First Floor.

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RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS, all desirable styles, of finest grade imported crabbies, linens, piques and drills, would be low priced at \$3.50, to-morrow \$1.95
REGULATION SAILORS AND RUSSIANS, with regulation embroideries and yokes, age 3 to 12, Usually \$5.50 \$5.00
NORFOLK SUITS WITH EXTRA TROUSERS, in all-wool blue chevrons and serges, mixtures and home-spuns; regular or knicker trousers Usually \$6.95 \$5.00
TOP COATS AND REEFERS Top coats in all-wool coverts and whipcords; Reefers in serge and chevrons; regulation emblems, Usually \$6.50 to \$7.95 \$5.00 and \$5.95
Second Floor, Annex.

Lace Curtains
New Spring Designs Under Priced
RUFFLED ROBINNET LACE CURTAINS, with lace insertion and edge, pair \$2.80, \$3.80, \$5.00
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, new importations, pair \$3.75, \$5.00, \$6.00
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, new spring importations, pair \$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.00
ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS, new patterns, pair \$4.75, \$5.80, \$11.00
Lace curtains cleaned and stored during the summer; No Charge for Storage.
Window Shades, Awnings and Furniture Slip Covers made to order for the coming season. Third Floor.

Women's Dept.
WE have the largest and finest assortment of ready to wear garments ever shown. Since our fire of four weeks ago we have placed every article, even if only slightly affected by smoke or water, on sale at a great reduction, and at the same time manufactured an entire new stock, which is now ready.

All the newest effects in Walking Suits, 50 different styles.
" " " " Dress " 118 " "
" " " " Walking Skirts, 75 " "
" " " " Dress " 110 " "
" " " " Covert Cloth Jackets, 25 " "
" " " " Pongee and Silk Coats, 60 " "
Silk, Lace and Wash Waists in endless variety.
P. S.—We still have some great bargains from the recent fire.

Fur Storage.
We are now open to receive Furs and Winter Garments for Storage. Our system is the most approved, being stored in Dry Cold Air Rooms. 'Tis well to have your alterations and repairs attended to during the Spring.

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Cape Ruffs and Flat Stoles of Lace with Chiffon and Ribbon Ends.
Lace and Chiffon Stocks with Jabot and Stole Tie Ends, Hand-Embroidered Linen Lawn Collar and Cuff Sets.
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Fancy Lace and Silk Collars.
Yokes and Fronts for Waists and Coats.

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